Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-10 (Canceled).

Claim 11 (Previously presented): The method according to claim 18, wherein the period duration, or frequency, respectively, for the pulse width modulation for switching over the switching elements of the bridge inverter is set as a function of the current detected.

Claim 12 (Previously presented): The method according to claim 18, wherein the switching times of the switching elements

of the bridge inverter are evaluated as a function of the current detected and set automatically.

Claim 13 (Previously presented): The method according to claim 18, wherein the switching times of the switching elements of the bridge inverter are calculated in dependence on the current detected or are selected from a table with correspondingly stored data for the most varying mean values.

Claim 14 (Previously presented): The method according to claim 18, wherein the switching times of the switching elements of the bridge inverter are set as a function of the mean value of the current flowing over the primary winding of the transformer.

Claim 15 (Previously presented): The method according to claim 18, wherein the switching elements are activated at appropriately set points of time.

Claim 16 (Currently amended): A solar inverter for feeding current produced by a d.c. voltage source into an a.c. voltage grid, said d.c. voltage source being formed by a solar module, said inverter comprising a bridge inverter, a transformer, a rectifier, a ~~back~~ buck chopper including a full bridge and an output filter, a control device being provided for controlling the parameters of the inverter, wherein a device for detecting the current produced by the d.c. voltage source is provided, which device is connected to the control device, and wherein the bridge inverter is designed for adapting a dead time for the switching elements and/or a pulse duration, or frequency, respectively, for the pulse width modulation as a function of the current detected, the dead time representing a time of the switching elements for switching over from one switching element to a further switching element connected in series of the bridge inverter, thereby ensuring that parasitic capacities stored in the switching elements of the bridge inverter can be completely

recharged and no excessively long switching pauses can occur at the same time.

Claim 17 (Previously presented): The inverter according to claim 16, wherein the device for detecting the current produced by the d.c. voltage source is formed by a current measurement unit on the primary side of the transformer.

Claim 18 (Currently amended): A method for a solar inverter for feeding current produced by a d.c. voltage source formed by a solar module into an a.c. voltage grid ~~(3)~~ comprising the steps of:

(a) chopping the current produced by the d.c. voltage source in a form of a pulse width modulation by a bridge inverter by alternate switching of switching elements connected in parallel and connected in series;

(b) transmitting the current chopped via a transformer connected between the switching elements that are connected in series; and

(c) rectifying the current transmitted and feeding the current into the a.c. voltage grid via a buck chopper;

wherein, for a power adaptation, the switching times of the switching elements of the bridge inverter are controlled, or regulated, respectively;

wherein the current produced by the d.c. voltage source~~,~~ is detected at intervals which are cyclical~~,~~ or <u>is</u> detected permanently, and

wherein a dead time of the switching elements of the bridge inverter is set as a function of the detected current of the d.c. voltage source, the dead time representing a time of the switching elements for switching over from one switching element to a further switching element connected in series of the bridge inverter, thereby ensuring that parasitic capacities stored in

the switching elements of the bridge inverter can be completely recharged and no excessively long switching pauses can occur at the same time.